VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 793).

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE FENIAN TRIALS-LATEST FOREIGN MARRETS. London, March 3.-A change of venue has been granted to Nagle, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a mixed jury at Sligo. London, March 3. - Evening .- Consols 934. Bonds 711.

LIVERPOOL, March 3 .- Noon. - Cotton quiet; quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs and Pro-

visions quiet and steady. LIVERPOOL, March S .- 2 P. M .- Cotton to arrive firmer, at 9d. Wheat easier. Corn 41s. 3d: Pork 74s. Lard 60s. 6d:

LIVERPOOL, March 3 .- Evening .closed, both in port and to arrive, Uplands 9td.; Orleans 9td. Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester advices continue unfavorable. Corn, new, 40s. 9d.; old, 41s. 6d. Naval Stores firm.

Our Washington Dispatches.

FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT-EXASPERATION OF OLD THAD. STEVENS-CONTINUED OFFICIAL RELATIONS BE-TWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE-SICKLES SENT TO NEW OBLEANS-STANTON HAS A RESPITE-DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 8 .- The rules of proceedings for impeachment were adopted after an amendment taking from the Chief Justice a decision on preliminary and interlocutory questions. All are referred to the court, and will be decided without a division, unless the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth of those present. If senators desire to argue any questions, the court will be cleared.

The Republicans who voted against restricting the Chief Justice were Mesers. Anthony, Morrill, of Vermont, Sherman, Sprague and

Stevens, in alluding to his additional article. which he claimed was omitted by mistake, and to the 6th article, which was killed by the arrival of the hour, when amendments and speeches cease ', said : "If there be as shrewd lawyers as I know there will be, and cavilling judges, and if, without that article they do not acquit the President, they are greener than ever I was when I commenced to practice at the Court of Quarter Sessions."

Lewis Wolfley was nominated to-day as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana. His nomination was to-day referred to the Finance Committee, with a strong probability of its confirmation. This event is considered important as showing the continued intercourse between the Senate

Bingham has been selected as Chairman of Cotton quiet; Middling 21c. Far firm at \$2 33. the Impeachment Committee, and Stevens received the lowest vote on a ballot for mana-

Colonel Daniel E. Sickles has been ordered Charleston, arrived to-day. to report to General Hancock to command the fortieth infantry.

Stanton left the War Department for the first time since February 21. Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, followed Black

in the argument in the McArdle case." There was a brief Cabinet session to-day. The revenue receipts to-day were nearly one million. It is stated that the debt state-

ment will show several millions of increase. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. IN THE SENATE to-day the Finance Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing-the taxes on incomes and

The Clerk of the House announced the passage of the articles of impeachment and the appointment, of managers. The Secretary of

the Senate was directed to inform the House that the Senate was ready.

The consideration of the bill for funding the lengthways. Captain A. bets £280 to £100 on him, three trials to be allowed, the man to foot from the ground. that the Senate was ready.

Senate went into executive session and iourned.

In the House, under the regular call, the following bills were introduced by Mr. Blaine: For building the levees on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and to reclaim overflowed land. A joint resolution for the protection of industrial interests; and a resolution requesting as speedy action in the impeachment question as may be compatible with justice; also, a resolution increasing the tariff twenty per cent. on wines, spirits and manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and iron. A bill to construct a railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande. and to provide homesteads along the road. A memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature,

to connect the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to

inquire whether Congress has power to regulate freights on roads running from one State to another. A motion to suspend the rules to admit a protest against impeachment, was lost by a vote of forty-nine to seventy-two. The impeachment managers introduced two additional articles, the seventh of the first series being out. These are mown as the tenth and eleventh. They were adopted by a strict party vote. The tenth is Butler's, charging e President with misdemeanors in speeches while swinging around the circle. . Tho elev-Congress was illegal, and could only act so far as he chose to recognize it, and the violation of two or three laws in his efforts to keep Stanton out after the Senate had overruled his reasons for suspension. This article includes Stevens' charges which failed yesterday. The managers are authorized to send for persons and papers. The House then adjourned ...

The Reconstruction Conventions.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, March 3 .- The convention res lution approving impeachment lies over. The judiciary committee reported adversely to the petition for the removal of State officers at present, and the repudiation of debts contracted prior to '65. They also reported a bill regulating the appointment and election of officers, and the reorganization of the State judicial system. A resolution was adopted, that the \$6000 remaining of the appropriation for convention expenses, be divided equally among the members and officers.

NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, March 3 .- A resolution of Durham's, prohibiting the assemblage of white and black children in the same school was voted down. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, ousting Mr. Martin (Conservative), of Yadkin, and giving his seat to Mr. Marshall (Radical), was passed. The other business was unimportant.

GEORGIA. ATLANTA, March 3. The convention completed the judiciary part of the constitution. The Governor has the appointment of a notary public in each judicial district, who shall have the functions of a justice of the peace. The formation of volunteer companies is authorized, but a man may escape at a small expense.

Burning of Barnum's Museum, NEW YORK, March 3 .- Barnum's museum, with the curiosities and most of the animals, know her and follow her about.

was burned-loss \$500,000. The establishment was insured for \$150,000. A giraffe, valued at twenty thousand, will die from burns. A pair of tigers were burned which were valued at \$25,000. The gorilla was burned. The giantess and Circassian girl barely escaped. Some twenty-eight animals became victims to the

The Maryland Senatorship

couflagration.

BALTIMORE, March 3 .- The Maryland Legislature voted for United States Senator to-day without coming to a choice, each House vot ing seperately. Thomas, who was rejected by the United States Senate, receiving the highest vote. To-morrow the legislature will vote in joint session. The vote was very scattering.

New York, March 3-Noon-Sterling 94. Gold 114. Sixty-two coupons 101; Virginia bonds 44%; Tennessee ex coupons 65%; new 61%. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn 1c. better. Oats 12c. better. Pork steady. Lard dull at 15 a164. Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 23c. Turpentine firm at 70 a71c. Rosin firm; common and good strained \$3 3013 50. .

Evening. Cotton very firm and in fair demand. Sales 3300 bales at 23 cents. Flour irregular and unsettled, closing for Southern \$9 14a15 75. Wheat steady. Corn 3 to 4 cents better. Mixed Western 31, 18a1 22. Mess Pork \$24 60; old \$23 15. Lard 151a16;. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine 70a71. Rosin 98 25a87. Freights quiet and firm. Sixtytwo coupons 1103. Gold 414. Sterling weeker at 93. A-good supply of cotton and produce still effering, but the demand was light.

BALTIMORE, March S .- Corn lower; White \$1 10a1 14: Yellow \$1 12. Wheat 'quiet; prices well maintained. Bye dull: - Provisions quiet; no sales. Coffee firm. Cotton firm; no sales. CINCINNATI, March 3 .- Whiskey irregular at \$1 50a2 20, duty paid. Pork less quiet; old \$23 50a24; new \$24 a242. Shoulders 114; Clear Sides 15.

LOWISVILLE, March 3 .- Pork \$25. Shoulders

135; Clear Sides 155. Sr. Louis, March 3.—Flour quiet, the lov grades being in fair denrand; Superfine 47a 8 25. Corn 80a85. Provisions dtill. Pork \$24 50. Bacon unchanged.

Augusta, March 3.—Cotton-market firmer; sales 500 bales. Receipts, 390 bales. Middlings 211c. SAVANNAH, March 3 .- Cotton in good de-

mand, and advanced; Middlings 223c.; sales 987 bales. Receipts, 2800 bales. WILMINGTON, March 3 .- Turpentine firm at 65. Rosin quiet; strained \$2 374; No. 1 \$3 76.

Marine Reports, New York, March 3 .- The Saragossa, from

· Foreign Miscellany.

-Tickets to the horse dinner in London were sold for about seven dollars. -Sir Frederick Bruce left personal property

to the amount of \$350,000. —Queen Victoria's journal is to be printed with emissed letters, for the use of the blind: Famine is destroying the people of, Tunis at the rate of nearly two numbers a way. —Seven thousand persons in England pos-sess one-seventh of the whole national income

there are only 47,564 who have an income of more than £1000, and only £2,000 who own more than ten acres of land. -Auber, at eighty-seven, has just completed a new opera called *Un Jour de Bohheur*, to be put on the stage this month in Paris. It is said to be as brilliant as any of the triumphs

of his youth. . . _Jack Howard, of Bradford, Eng., is match

—A French scientific paper states that the pulse of the first Napoleon, when he was calm, beat only forty times a minute, or almost half less than ordinary persons, and that this was the secret of his coolness in the weightiest

moments of his stormy life. —A scandalous pamphlet has been published
in Paris, asserting that the Empress Eugenie
had an illegiumate child before marrying the
Emperor; that this child is in England, in the Emperor; that this child is in England, in the hands of persons who are constantly levying black mail on her Majesty, and that her famous trip to England was solely caused by her de-sire to hush up the clamor of the above-men-

tioned persons. -There has been a meeting at Liverp ol to consider the low condition of commercial morality in England. The result was a very marked expression of opinion that extravagance of living and imprudence in commercial undertakings are the causes of the increased number of dishonorable and dishonest transactions, and of the general duliness of trade and distress of the working classes.

-In Dublin a publisher and editor have just —In Dubin a publisher and cuttor have just been sentonced to imprisonment—one for six and the other for twelve months—on the charge of publishing articles that reflected upon the British Government. This is a spectacle of freedom of the press in the British realm. The people of Ireland are not even allowed the poor privilege of making their political condition known to the world through the medium of the press, and the unfortunate men who made the attempt to fell the story will be obliged to pass weary and painful months within the walls of a prison.

-Reports have been received in England of enth is comprehensive, charging the Presi-dent with saying in 1866, in Washington, that Comprehensive and could only set so for fore, does not come altogether unexpected. England has many devoted adherents in India. and an overthrow of English rule at this time could not but be attended by the most disas-trons consequences; still England trembles at every report of an Indian insurrection. She has only eighty-four thousand troops in India, and the whole English population, inclusive of and the whole English population, inclusive of the army, only numbers one hundred and twen-ty-five thousand, while the native population amounts to one hundred and fifty million. These figures alone explain why England has but little hope of retaining India the moment an insurrection should spread over all her In-dian noscessions.

-There is an advantage in France in being - here is an advantage in France in boning a soldier, as a military career offers certain privileges to all who enter it. It is reported, for instance, that a French soldier named Brickler, absent on leave from his regiment, lately entered an inn near Chartres and murdered the hostess and a farm agent who ran to her assistance. For this crime he was tried by the civil court of Chartres and condemned to the guillotine. By accident, Marshal Canrobert heard of the affair and wrote to Marshal Niel, who promptly sent-orders to Chartres that Brickler should be shot and not guilloting the state of the state of the short and set in a claim of the short and set of the short was the short of the s Paris Figaro reads & sharp lecture to Marshal Paris Figaro reads a samp leterate to Matsian Niel for this unwarranted interference with the course of justice. It says the block on which Malesherbes. Condorcet, Madame Roland, Vergmand and Marie Antoinette have placed their heads was good enough for this assassin.

-Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished artist, whose farm-yard pieces are famous, has been elected an Academicienne by the Antwerp In-stitute. Her career is illustrated by honors richly deserved. Two years ago the French Empress drove from the Palace of Fontainebleau to present her, in person, with the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Md'ile Bonh ur's residence is more like a farm than a regular country seat; all varieties of horned cattle and horses, sheep and goats, are to be seen not only on the surrounding lawn, but crowding round their proprietor, who is attired in a cloth blouse in winter, and ruder garmehts, apparently borrowed from her brother, himself an artist of great promise. She walks with stick in hand, and a hat stuck any way on a small but remarkably well-shaped head; her hair is cut short like a man. The animals same time, leave the legislature free to exercise its judgment and discretion which it could not do if the section was adopted in its

. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1868.

· THE CONVENTION.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

The convention assembled at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. B. F. Randolph. The journal of vesterday was read and approved.

B. F. Bandolph, from the committee on Miscellaneous Affairs, presented the following report, which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday at 12 o'clock M.

made the special order for Thursday at 12 o'clock M.:

Whereas, No constitutional and legal assembly of the General Assembly of this State has been convened since the commencement of the rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States; and whereas the body assembled from time to time at the capital of the State, since the commencement of said rebellion, assuming to possess and exercise the powers of the General Assembly of the State, had so suthority to pledge the faith and credit of the State for the benefit of any corporate body or private individual, and its actions can be validated only by tile confirmatory authority of the legal government of this State; authority of the legal government of this State; and whereas it is expedient that when the credit of the State is advanced or pledged for the benefit of public, enterprises and works in which the people of the State are interested that power should be lodged in the General Assembly to exercise a salutary control over such public enterprises and works, to the end that the commerce and industry of the State should be adequately fostered and promoted.

Therefore, be it

Orasined, That all acts or pretended acts of legislation purporting to have been passed by the General Assembly of the State, since the 20th day of December, A. D. 1860, pledging the faith and credit of the State for the benefit of any corporate body or private individual, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative until the General Assembly shall assemble and

ratify or modify the same.

R. C. DeLarge, Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Franchise, said his committee. ould report to-morrow. On motion of Mr. N. G. Parker, Chairman of

on motion of Mr. N. G. Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, the President was requested through General Camby to draw on the Treasury of the State for \$38,000, to defray the expenses of the convention.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Crair, of Colleton, the article on the militia was called up. The first section was passed, and pending the discussion of section 2, the hour for the special order afrived.

The special order was a substitute for section 19 of the judiciary article of the constitution, and after an animated discussion, it was rejected.

The question then occurred on the adoption of the original section, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law for the preservation of the records of the Courts of Equity, and also for the transfer to the Court of Common Pleas and Probate Courts, for final decision of all causes that may remain undetermined."

Mr. D. H. Chamberlain offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

amendment, which was adopted:

"It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Sepreme and Circuit Courts to file their decisions within fixty days of the last term of the court in which the causes were heard."

The 19th section was then passed to its third

F. L. Cardoza presented a petition, without eignature, which recites substantially, as fol-

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representa-To the Hon. Senate and House of Representa-tives, in Congress assembled:
Your petitioners, citizens of the State of South Carolina, respectfully represent that by authority of an act of Cougress, approved Feb-ruary 6, 1863, entitled "an act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts of the United States, and for other purposes," certain lands in South Carolina were bid in by the United States at a public tax sale; and whereas, certain tracts have not been sold by the United States, but are now in the hands o the United States, but are now in the hands of the tax commissioners, your positioners hum-bly pray that said lands may be allotted to such citizens as are destitute and deserving, the ne-by such means as may refear to the determined. In offering the position, F. L. Cardoza said the matter was of such extreme importance as to require immediate attention, and that he had been instructed by the proper authorities

On motion of R. C. DeLarge, it was referred to the Committee on Petitions, who were instructed to report upon it at eleven o'clock to-

The consideration of the special order was resumed, namely, section 4 of the report of the article on education, which read as fol-

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the General children between the ages of six and sixteen rears, not physically or mentally disabled, for term equivalent to twenly-four months. R. C. DeLarge moved to st. ike out the word

B. F. Randolph moved to amend by striking out twenty-four months and mserting thirty

H. E. Hayno said he hoped the word compulsory would not be stricken out. The igno-rance and vice prevailing all over the State sary that some clause should be embodied in the constitution compelling pa-tents to send their children to school. The system worked well in Massachusetts, in Germany, Prussia and elsewhere, and the beneficial results were apparent among the people of

the localities named B. Byas favored the amendment. If parents would not of their own free will educate their children, let those children rise up and dann them and their memory forever. Let us have a Republican form of government and not one of force. The convention had no moro right to compel a person in the matter of education than in the matter of religion; and it could with as much propriety send a person to heaven-or to hell. Man was a free moral agont, especially a good Ropublican, and ought to be allowed to do as he pleases.

R. C. DeLarge secured the floor, and the hour of one o'clock having arrived the convention adjourned.

. EVENING SESSION.

The convention assembled at three P. M. and R. C. DeLarge proceeded with his argument. He opposed the idea of compulsion in toto. Because Massachusetts or cermany chose to adopt certain laws regulating their people, it was no reason why South Carolina should follow the example, especially in the now and peculiar circumstances of her present situation Again, the idea of compulsion was anti-republican and opposed to the spirit of the age, and it carried out would tend to create antagonism, which it was most desirable to avoid at this time. It was an encroachment on the libortics of the poople, and an encrocement upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly, who should be left to regulate the matter as they saw fit.

A. C. Richmoud likewise opposed the sec-

tion. If it meant anything, it meant that the children of all the parents in the State, irre-spective of race or color, should be compelled to go to school, and, taken in connection with the eleventh section, that they shall go to school together.

F. L. Cardoza said they did not intend to in-

sist that white people should not have separate schools, but simply that colored children who desire to go to white schools shall have the privilege of doing so.

J. A. Chesant, of Kershaw (colored), hoped

the section would not be altered. He thought it perfectly accorded with the principles of the party, the wishes of the people, and the spirit of the age. Republicanism had established freedom, equal rights and equal laws in the State, and he was very willing that it should establish education and wisdom among the de graded and unfortunate people of the country. The convention was the work of the loyal peo-ple of the State; they were providing a free school system for the loyal people of the State, and if there was a hostile disposition on the part of others to send their children to school, let it be so.

of a new government, there should certainly be a provision for educating the masses; but he was opposed to the compulsory process. It might prevail in Massachusetts, but Massachusetts was fifty years ahead of every other State in the Union. The situation here and there was different. Interests, wants and circumstances in South Carolina are greatly varied, and he desired, in presenting a constitution to her people, that it should be one which would receive their assent and support. In concusion, he offered as an amendment: "That the General Assembly may require the attendance," &c. This, he said, would leave a piatform broad enough for all to stand upon, and, at the

R. G. Helmes, of Beaufort, hoped the amendment would not prevail. If anything was painful if not dangerous ground of specification, to prove either that there only exists one forfeiture of modesty more assured than that the matter of education. He had the privilege

process.

J. J. Wright was opposed to the section, and, after a speech, in which he took the ground that the legislature should have full control over this matter, instead of the convention, offered as an amendment that "the

the importance of adapting the compulsory process of education, whether viewed in its relation to morals, law, religion, or the political

lation to morals, law, religion, or the political welfare of the State.

C. P. Leslie opposed the clause; said its adoption would probably lose for the ratification of the constitution thousands of voles, was morally and politically wrong, and contrary to good sense and precedent. In the course of his remarks the fired several of his fancy at ots into the ranks of the committee, made an immense amount of fun, stirred up some bile, was called to order a number of times, and sat down with the previous question close upon his heels.

down with the previous questions of the comheels.

F. L. Cardoza, being chairmen of the committee, was allowed fifteen minutes on the main
question under the rules, but the convention
filled up the short interval with fillibustering
motions and points of order until the hour of
adjournment, in order to give him the time this
morning.

Queer Revelations.

PAPER BY THE FRENCH EMPEROR-SHABE TREATMENT OF A CHARLESTONIAN.

The current number of the Galaxy has a pa per entitled "The Secret History of a Subsidized Organ," narratint in a circumstantial manner which carries the impress of probability with if the incidents of the purchase of the London Morning Chronicle by the Emperor ofthe French. The gist of the story is substantially as follows:

tially as follows:

An American, from Charleston, South Carolina, whose name is concealed in the present article, acted for a time in 1837 as the Paris correspondent of the Washington National Intelligencer. His Letters expressed extraordinary admiration for the imperial policy in France, in so marked a manner as to result in his dismissal from the Intelligencer, and more important still, as to attract the attention of the Emperor himself. A man who could write good English and also gincerely believed in Napoleon Hf. seems to have been esteemed a precious discovery, and the Senti-Carolinia, and the Territorian and the Senti-Carolinia. lent al secretary, was informed that a fortune

was at his feet.

At this time the Emperor was regularly paying a hundred pounds sterling a month (which seems to indicate that those were very cheap days) for the privilege of inserting in the Morning Chronicle, the oldest and one of the most respectable dailies in London, such news and oditorial expressions as he saw fit. The South Corelinian was at once Installed as its South Carolinian was at once Installed as its Paris correspondent. Shortly after, the paper being badly involved in dobt and in danger of the bankruptcy court, where exposure of its secret relations with the Fronch throne would be inevitable, the South Carolinian was authorized to buy the Morning Chronicle outsight, free of dich for the ways of sight they. and pounds sterling. The Emperor the money, but the American was to be the os tensible purchaser and owner. In arranging the details of this delicate arrangement, monthe details of this definate arrangement, in warch and journalist met, and the latter was graciously assured "Whatever happens, I charge myself with your future." This prom-

arch and journalist inct, and the latter was graciously assured "Whatever happens, I charge myself with your future." This promise, however, was forgotten at a later day.

The jurchase was duly effected; but the Alaerican being a very but man of business, his troubles began with the accession of proposite troubles began with the accession of proposite troubles. erty and responsibility. Through a lack of ca orly and responsibility. Into an analysis of the form its part, or an undue confidence in his solicitors, the deeds of transfer made him responsible for the old debts of the paper. Mocquard refused to incdr the displeasure of the Emperor by revealing 15 him this unlucky plunder, ror by revealing to him this unlucky olimiter. The subsidy allowed to the sheet was enlarged to eight hundred pounds a month; but out of this the "owner" had to d fray, a constant stream of old debts of the establishment, to pension of certain criters who had gained the secret of the subsidy and who threatened to betray it, a moreover to keep above water, a saper the popularity of which steadily decreased as it more warmly advocated the theories of the new empire. The South Carolina the new empire. The South Carolina gentleman was too much fascinated with the pleasures of Paris to exide himself permanently in London. Mr. Thornton. Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, the poet, was engaged as editor at a salary of twelve gumeas a week, and the owner mode only organized flying made only organized flying made only organized. entor at a satary or twelve guineau a week, and the owner made only occasional flying visits to the English capital to supervise matters. But finencially affairs went from bad to worse; per-petually threatened with arrest for debt in London, and scoided by his Paris employers or not making more of the paper, annoyed by he Duke de Persigny, the French Ambassador in England, who urged the Emperor to spend no mere money on a worthless organ, the American gentleman's hair grew grey and his frame cunaciated by anxiety. At last, after four-teen months of this life, he was only rescued from timprisonment for debt in London by a check on the Barings for three thousand remains wring from the Emperor at the last. pounds, wrong from the Emperor at the last necessity the pursistent efforts of the jour-nalist's wife. The Chronicle was taken out of this control, and soon after ignominiously died.

The singular article in the Galaxy, from which we have condensed this statement, mentions incidentally that the hero of the story was at one time possessed of the Emperor's own scrap book of articles cut from the London Times, all treating of the policy of the French Government, and full of confradictory opinions. This was made valuable by numer ous annotations in the Emperor's own hand, mostly of a sareastic character; and Mr. John Bigelow offered a thousand france for it. The custodian-who was intrusted with it to aid him in exushing the Times in the columns of the Chronicle-dared not sell it, and it was

An Attack upon the Ballet and Modern Fashions.

An article entitled "The Farewell of the Fig. Leaves," in the March number of the Northern Monthly-attributed to Miss Olive Logan-is by far the ablest attack on the ballet that has een eliested since the "Black Crook" first displayed its demoralizing attractions. The writer, who has evidently had an extensive stage experience, assails not only the ballet, but the exposures telerated by the extreme fashions of the day. A single paragraph will give a good idea of the treatment of this sub-

"A somewhat weary distance may seem to have been travelled over in this rather resume than statement of the obligations at once bindthan statement of the obligations at once bind-ing woman to modesty and her guardians to as-sist her in the mainterance of that quality; but it is to be feared that before all is said the con-nection with the special subject of improper personal exposures may be only too evident.

the matter of education. He had the privilege when he was a child of going to school and sitting by the side of a colored child, and there never were better friends; and he did not want the same privilege denied to his child now. Not have better friends; and he did not want the same privilege denied to his child now. Not have better friends; and he did not want the same privilege denied to his child now. Not have better friends; and he did not want the same privilege denied to his child now. Not have better the first of the even mentioned by that amperity following immodesty. There is a lust of the eve mentioned by that amperity not compelled to educate their children.

R. B. Elliot also favored the section in its original shape. The question involved was not whether white children hould be placed in the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same school with the black, or sit on the same commonly neglected authority before quoted a guilty as that which follows, and more destructive, because hundreds may be commonly neglected authority before quoted authority before quoted a guilty as that which follows, and more destructive, because hundreds may be commonly neglected authority before quoted authority before the the third white hundreds may be commonly neglected authority before quoted authority before the t

toward undue revelation of form of either daughter or sister, simply because he, in common with the busband, recognizes such exposures, if continuing, as incompatible with purity of soal and threateningly dangerous to purity of body?

"It might puzzle even an imaginative writer to concentrate in a few words more sneering but greeved bitterness than that expressed, many years ago, during a temporary reign of the disease now persistent, by a certain husband who was accosted with a question while looking on at a danee in which his very decoluse wife was firuring. What very handsome and magnificently formed lady is that yonder, in the green and pearls? asked one of the other guests, an acquaintance of the husband, but a control over this had an amendment that "the vention, offered as an amendment that "the Cener il Assembly may provide by hw for the compulsory attendance of children at either public or private schools, &c."

B. F. Whittamore made probably the most forcible speech of the day in support of the estion. He reviewed the arguments of preceding speakers, and at length demonstrated the importance of adapting the compilsory the importance of adapting the compilsory.

> GRANT AS AN EQUESTRIAN.—The father of General Grant, who is attempting the life of his son in the New York Ledger, gives the following anecdote illustrative of the equestrian powers of the General when a boy :

"Once, when he was a boy, a show came along, in which there was a mischievous pony, trained to gu round the ring like lightning, and he was expected to throw any boy that attempted to ride him. "Will any boy come forward and ride this pony?" shouted the ring master. Ulysses stepped forward and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round and round and round the ring went the pony, fusion and faster making the greatest effort to and round and found the ring went the pony, fuster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismomt the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as it he had grown to the pony's hack. Presently out came a large monkey and sprang up-bohind Ulysses. The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran, but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the increments make the monkey lumn, up on to ring-master made the monkey jump up on to Ulyssee shouders, standing with his feet on his shoulders, and with his hands, holding on to his hair. At this there was another and a still louder shout, but not a muscle of Ulysses' face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds, and the ringmaster gave it up—he had come across a boy that the pony and the monkey both could not dismount."

The question suggests itself whether this is to be regarded as a typical foreshadowing of the political career of Ulysses? Is the intractable pony that threw over its head every boy that tries to mount him the same that is now endeavoring to disloge "Andrew Johnson? I's Grant to be the rider that will master that mischievous animal? And if so, when Grant is riding the pony, who is the "big monkey" that is to ride Grant.

Married.

JACOBS-PETERSON .- On Thursday evening BONNINGAY, AARON W. JACOSS to Miss EMILY J PETERSON, second daughter of the late SAMUEI PITERSON, all of Charleston, S. C.

DESVERNEYS - GLOVER .- On Monday

Juneral Motice.

nd Mrs. E. GEDDINGS are requested to attend the Funeral of their son, CHARLES GIGNILLIAT, at St. Paul's Church, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Special Motices.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 8, 1868.-TO THE EUTORS OF THE DAILY NEWS-R Sirs : As a communication has appeared in Fuesday's Mercury without my knowledge and unauthorized by mo, f beg to state, through your columns, that feeling grateful for the position tendered, I do, with much respect, beg the acceptance of this mode of P. S. NOISETTE. declining the same.

SECITY TAXES .- OFFICE OF THE CITY TRI ASURER .-- Under the Ordinance to Raise Supplies for 1868, Tax-payers are informed that, durin the present month, Taxes on Real Estate must be paid; also, the Income tax specified in the first sec-

The fifth section reads-"Any person of persons, or corporations, falling to pay the taxes in the manner and at the times herein-before prescribed, may be double taxed at the option of Council. And it shall be the duty of the City or council. And it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to forthwith issue executions against the goods, chattels, and other property of said person or corporations, and lodge the said executions with the city Sherift, who shall immediately proceed for the collection of the same, in the manner provided by Ordinaces for the enforcement of executions." Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS .- MAJOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.-The tollowing notice is hereby published for the information of all persons con

Whereas, many of the tax-payers of the City of Charleston have not med their dues on the 15th inst. And whereas the care of the city, the property and health, comfort and lives of the people demand a proportionate contribution from each for the general good, it is proclaimed that the delinquents must promptly come forward, or be proceeded against ac corting to law. By order of the Mayor.

WM. W. BURNS, Mayor. W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

NOTICE .- OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER. CHARLESTON, S. C., 3d January, 1868.-Holders of Courons of the Fire Lena Bonds of the City of Charleston, are notified that those due on the lat instant will be paid on presentation at the First National Eank in this city.

S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

ANT THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH. - TARRANI'S EFFERVESCENT SELT-ZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Compaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Pullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and he not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incu: 1-

Manufactured only by the sole proprietors. TAR RANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Green wich and No. 100 Warren streets New York.

· Special Motices.

NOTICE .- I, JOHANNAH LEVIN-Beaufaia-street, hereby give notice that one month after date I shall carry on business as a FREE

Charleston, February 28, 1868. February 29

Health, Strength and Vigor. The secret will be revealed by investing in a bottle of PANKNIN'S HE-PATIC BITTERS. For sale by all Druggists, w

MOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the Steam Water-bost AGNES and the Sloop WATER-BOAT, will present the same on or before the 5th day of March, otherwise they will be debarred payment, at the Pilot's Office, No. 46 East JOHN MAHONY, Jr. February 29

AT ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. -PRIZES CASHID AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds or GOLD AND SILVER.

TAYLOB & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street,

October 19 AT BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splend d Hair Dye is the best in the world; the mly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects or had dyes; invigo rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 14

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE. JAN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pr.

January 31 ME NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS loonly attendants, low spirits, depression, inloss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbedility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy life and vitality, to the entire man. They have six boxes and yial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price MEDICINI COMPANY, No. 562 PROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EST A '-YOUNG LADY 'RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, fustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby for plexion of almost marble smoothgreat a chauge, she plainly told them that-she used the CIBCA-SIAN BALM, at d considered it an invaluable acquisation to any lady's toilet. By its use should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price S1. seut by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. Chu only American Agents for the sale of the same.

A FEW WORDS TO THE LADIES .-

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, com tion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, quently called into requisition. - She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy check and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symp-tons will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avolded. As a MEDI-CAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing dayor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair th system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters, ATTEST ITS VIRTUES and commend it to use.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP or Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inommation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic ac-Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your-selves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for years, an can say in confidence and truth of it what we have en able to say of any other medicine-Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when imely used. Never did we know an instance of disnatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contray, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in erms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.

We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW." after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" OR the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 cents per bottle. Offices-No. 215 Fulton-street, New York; No. 205

High Holborn, London, England; No. 441 St. Faul-DOWIE & MOISE, Agents, tuths6mo

A Cough, a Cold. or a Sore Throat. ediate attention, and should be checked If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Threat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result. .

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Having a direct induence to the parts, give immediate reliet. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, roches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them

to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may o for that any of the control of the

THE FLORENCE GAZETTE, LISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT FLOR ENCE, S. C., offers an excellent medium to Merchants and others who wish to extend their business in the Pee Dee section of the State. Itates of advertising very reasonable. September 16

· Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST-OLASS SHIP KATE
TROOP, CROCKER Master, having portion
of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched.
For Freight engagements aprily to
WILLIS & CHI-OLM.
March 4
ws Atlantic Wharf. ₩3

FOR LIVERPOOL THE NEW BARK "SITHA." THOMPSON Master, is now receiving cargo and will be promptly dispatched for above

For freight engagements apply to
BISLLY & CREIGHTON,
March 2 Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay. FOR LIVERPOOL. THREE-FOURTHS OF CARGO ENGAGED. THE NEW AI AVERICAN SHIP
"JAMES A. WRIGHT," Captain Monay,
is rapidly filling up, and will be dispatched
at an early day.

For beliance of Freight room apply to
STREET BROI HERS & CO.,
Murch 2

Murch 2

A VERICAN SHIP

THE NEW AI AVERICAN SHIP

THE NEW AI AVER SHIP

THE NEW AI

THE AMERICAN SHIP "GRAHAM'S POLLEY," CHARLES EUROES Master, having the larges? lortic no fer cargo engaged and going on board, will meet

with quick dispa ch.

For Freight engagements, apply to the Captain on board, or to PATTLER ON & STOCK,

Fobruary 29 South Atlantic Whart. THE FINE AMERICAN Master, hav. ing the largest part of her cargo on board, will meet with direct or with the cargo on board, or to PAITERSON & STOCK, February 29

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE BRITISH SHIP GORILLA, JONES
Master, having a cort on of her carge engaged and going on board, will meet with dispatch for the above port

For Freight engagements, apply to

HOBT. MURE & CO.,
February 27 . Hoyce's Wharf.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE .- FOR NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THE ELEGANT SIDE WHEEL.

STEAMSHIP "CHAMPION."

LOOKWOOD, Commander, will leave

Adge?'s south Wharf, or the above
port on Wed estay, March 4, at 2 colock P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Corner Fast Bay and Adgel's South Wharf,
March 2 8 Up Stairs. FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP MONERA,
Captain Shaoselfond, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf, Thursday,
March 5, at - o'clock.
JOHN & THEO. GRITY, Agenta,
North-Atlantic Wharf.

STEAM TO LIVERPUOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN, LINE, SAILING
SEMI-WEEKLY CATYING the U.
S. Mai s, consisting of the following
steamers:
CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
Saling every Salurday and every alternate Monday,
at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45, North River, New York.
RATES OF PASSAGE. BATES OF PASSAGE,

valuable acquisition to say lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature norself is simple, yet ansurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impusities from, also hearing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuttle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the later of pussage from Ney York to Haliax; Cabin. 200, Steerage, \$10, payable in U. S. currency. Rate of pussage from Ney York to Haliax; Cabin. 200, Steerage, \$10, payable in U. S. currency. Rate of pussage from Ney York to Haliax; Cabin. 200, Steerage, \$10, payable in U. S. currency. Rate of pussage from Ney York to Haliax; Cabin. 200, Steerage, \$10, payable in U. S. currency. Research and the simpurities of the pussage from Ney York to Haliax; Cabin. 200, Steerage, \$10, payable in U. S. currency. 200, Steerage, \$10, payable in U. S. currency. 200, Steerage, \$10, payable in U. S. currency. 200, Steerage to Paris. 200, Payable in U. S. currency. 200, Payable in U. S. cu Bremen, &c., *t moderate rates.

Steerage passage from L verpool and Queenstown,
\$40 currency. Tickes can be bought here by per-

sons sending for tack friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHNG, DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York. FOR CHERAW, GEORGETUWN, GARD NER'S BLUFF, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PBE DEE RIVER.

THE FINE LIGHT soil WHITE, is now receiving Freight for the above points, and will leave To-Morrow Night, 5th inst. All Freight to be prepaid on the Wharf. No Freight received after sunset, For Freight or Passage 1, ply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
March 4 1 Accommodation Whart

EDISTO, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS. THE FINE STEAMER FANNIE, Captain FENE PECE, will lesve for the above points on Thursday, toe 5th instant, at 1 Clock P. M.

Returnin, will leave Hilton Head Friday Aftertion, Beautort Friday Night, Rockville sunday at 10.

M. and 'orth Edisto Monday at 3 A. M.

Freight received daily, and stored tree of charge.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN FERGUSON.

INLAND ROUTE TO BEAUFORT

AND HILTON HEAD. VIA BOOKVILLE, NOBTE

March 3 3 tuw Accommodation Whatf. THROOGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON

Capital W. T. MONETT, will leave Charleston every Mouday Asight, at 12 o'clock, and Savannah overs Wednesday Morning, at 7 o'clock. All Way Freight, also blusten Wharfage, must be

FOR PALATEA, PLORIDA. VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S

STEAMERS DICTATOR AND CITY POINT, will leave Charleston every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'close, for above places, and Sava nah every Wednesday and Saturday, a: 3 o'clock P. M. Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, sails Tuesday Evening.
Ste mer CITY POINT, Capt. S. Adense, sails Friday Evening. Eccui.g.

or Freight or Passage apply on board or at office

J. D. AIKEN & Co., Agents,

south Atlantic Wharf.

RICHMOND WEEKLY DISPATCH. ENLARGED AND IMPROVED FOR 1864.

CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY AND BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

IN THE SOUTH.

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A LTHOUGH THE WEEKLY DISPATCH FOR 1808 has been greatly enlarged and improved, the price will remain the same. We are determined to publish the chaspest and best family and business newspaper in the south, at a price placing it within the arbitry of all to take it.

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Our Washington correspondents will continue to keep our reagers informed, both by seleg; aph and mail, of everything of importance occurring a, the national capital.

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